

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

865D.143

SEE 865d.01/107 FOR #1710

FROM Italy (Kirk) DATED May 29, 1936

TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING:

Italian Hospital. Emergency decree issued organizing the civil health service in Addis Ababa and surrounding territory. Provisions of-.

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Italian Hospital.

Marshall Graziani has issued an emergency decree organizing the civil health service in Addis Ababa and surrounding territory. The decree sets up a Civil Health Board with supervisory powers over various hospitals, a sanitary officer, veterinary office, obstetrics office, and a bacteriological and chemical laboratory. Among the hospitals operating under the orders of the Board of Health are the Italian hospital, the Fuluuaha hospital, the American Adventist hospital, two wards for contagious diseases of the former Menelik (and now military) hospital, one of these being for Europeans and one for natives. The decree also provides for free clinical and first-aid service and special wards for gratuitous treatment of needy Europeans and natives. The Gualale hospital (run by the American Presbyterian mission) and the American leprosy hospital (American Sudan mission) are to carry on their work with their own personnel and funds, under the supervision of the Italian health authorities. News despatches from Addis Ababa all state that this last provision is also intended as tribute to the fine work being done by North American organizations.

Mussolini has just received General Andruzzi, the newly appointed Inspector General of Health in the Colonial Office, to whom he has given instructions for the work to be carried on.

All foreign Red Cross units have now left Kthiopia, with the exception of one Swedish unit which, despite the search plane placed at the disposal of Dr. Junod of the

International Red Cross Committee, has not as yet been located.

Senator Castellani, Inspector General of civil and military sanitary services in East Africa, who has been in Somaliland for the past five months, stated to the Stefani agency at Addis Ababa a few days ago that health conditions in the southern sector, which had caused far more preoccupation than in the north in view of the climatic difficulties, had been very satisfactory both among Italians and natives. He gave the following details:

Malaria - Few cases had occurred, and virtually no fatal ones. A special malariology corps had been sent and equipped to combat that disease, and intensive prophylactic measures had been used.

Dysentery - No epidemic. In one of the southernmost districts there was an instance presenting epidemic characteristics, but this situation was taken in hand before it could spread. There were no fatalities.

Typhus - No epidemic and only a few sporadic cases.

Recurrent Fever - A number of cases among the native populations, several among the ascari, two among the white troops.

Cholera - No case of cholera, despite foreign reports of widespread epidemics.

Plague - No case.

Beriberi - A few cases among native population, none among white or native troops.

Scurvy - None.

Framboesia - One case.

Sunstroke - At first there had been many cases, but the situation now caused no concern.

The health of the native populations, Dr. Castellani continued, was given special attention by government and mili-

tary

~~they~~ authorities, and was already satisfactory in Eritrea, the Tigrui, Shoa, Lake Tana, and all occupied territories.

The press gives special attention to the creation of hospitals, prophylactic measures, etc., and insists upon the interest of the Government in this extremely vital matter, asserting that the frightful death tolls which colonial enterprises have always claimed are not to occur in the development of Ethiopia.

The Consul General in Naples reports the return of the hospital ship HELOUAN to Naples on May 25th with 200 patients, mostly dysentery and a few malaria cases, as well as a few wounded.

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NOTE

SEE 865d.01/142 FOR Despatch #1756

FROM Italy (Kirk) DATED June 26, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Public health- Italian East Africa. Duce has accepted with thanks the offer of a large leprosy by the Sovereign Order of Malta.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Duce has accepted with warm thanks the offer of a large leprosy by the Sovereign Order of Malta. The hospital, which will be managed by the Order itself, will be erected near Adua and will accommodate lepers from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

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NOTE

SEE 865d.12/5 FOR #146

FROM Ethiopia (Engert) DATED June 8, 1936
TO NAME 1-1157 ...

REGARDING:

Decree issued May 28, 1936, by
Marshal Grasiani, which embodies the text
of Regulations creating a Civil Sanitary
Service. Submits copy of - with English
translation.

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NOTE

SEE 865d.01/224 FOR Despatch #105

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED Dec. 2, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127

865D.143/4

REGARDING: Hospitals- Italian East Africa. On November 16th the Minister of Colonies laid the cornerstone at Massaua for what will be the largest hospital in Africa.

Public Health.

On November 16 the Minister of Colonies laid the corner stone at Massaua for what will be the largest hospital in Africa.

Senator Aldo Castellani, who was in charge of sanitation in Ethiopia during the Italo-Abyssinian War, on December 2 opened a course on tropical medicine in the Clinic for Tropical and Sub-tropical Diseases at Rome. One hundred and fifty scholarships have been offered for this course in which ten professors will instruct.

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NOTE

SEE 865d.01/281 FOR #336

FROM Italy (Kirk) DATED Apr. 25, 1937
TO NAME 1-1137 670

REGARDING: Hospitals - Italian East Africa.

Press reports that the hospital "Duca degli Abruzzi" in Addis Ababa has been modernized. Public health services have been established, free clinics opened for natives and hospitals have been built for workers.

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